

The Humble  
REPRESENTATION  
AND  
REMONSTRANCE  
Of Divers

FREE-MEN of ENGLAND,

Well-Affected to

PARLIAMENTS;

To the Right Honorable the Council  
of Officers of the

ARMY.

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REPRESENTATION

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OF DEBTS  
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OF PARLIAMENTS.

To the Right Honorable the Council  
of Officers of the

ARMY.



*The Humble Representation and Remonstrance of  
Devers Freeman of England, well affected to  
Parliaments.*



**D**ivers Freeman of England, well affected  
to Parliaments and the Army, under-  
standing that several designs and  
Petitions are on foot, for bringing in  
again those Gentlemen who lately  
sat in Parliament, and as Mem-  
bers of the Long Parliaments, do  
Remonstrate to this Honorable Council, that they hum-  
bly apprehend that it cannot stand with the Safety and  
Rights of the People of this Commonwealth, that  
those Gentlemen should be again assembled as a Parlia-  
ment, and that for the following Reasons.

I. Because for many years they have exercised Arbi-  
trary and Tyrannical Government over the Conscien-  
ces, Lives, Liberties and Estates of their Brethren, do-  
ing the same things, and worse then those, for which  
themselves formerly impeached and put to death most  
considerable persons in best Nations.

II. Because most of the things done by them, have  
been contrary to the known Laws and Customes of the  
Nation, without the least shadow or colour of lawfull  
authority.

III. Because contrary to the known Rights and Li-  
bertyes of the people, they judged Causes of private

right and title, and that upon report only from their Committees, without hearing parties or consulting themselves, but by others, though the *Assembly* gave their sentence in case of life, liberty, or property, nor any Review or Negative upon them, or means of rectifying any mistake how fatal so ever.

IV. Because they have imposed heavy burdens upon the people, and shared a great part thereof among themselves and their creatures, as the payment of large sums lent by their Members to furnish the late King against the Scots; twelve hundred pounds a year to *James*, two thousand pounds a year to *Charles*, and divers others who never fought for the Cause.

V. Because the issues of their Government for the most part have been wars, overturnings, commotions, slaughters, burnings, impoverishment, destruction, lamentations, and all the sad companions of civil discords.

VI. Because their pride and oppression, both in their Countreys and in their Thrones at *Westminster* was intolerable.

VII. Because divers of them are known to be scandalously and abominably vicious and wicked in their conversations and opinions, and very few of them have spent one drop of blood in this cause.

VIII. Because at their late sittings, there seldom met above fifty or sixty persons, whereas a full Parliament consisteth of above five hundred.

IX. Because many places, and several Counties of *England*, had no Representatives at all for them in that number contrary to all right and custom.

X. Because these few Gentlemen were so ambitious of power in their own hands that they would not fill up the House, and yet took upon them, though so small a number to exercise the whole Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Power in the same few hands in one single House over three great Nations.

XI. Because they disingenuously abused the privilege of freedom of speech in Parliament, to the reproaching of their brethren and friends behind their backs, and some of their fellow Members with bitter words, calling them perfidious, Traytors, Apostates, and the like, for no other reason, but because they assisted in the preservation of the peace, and administration of Justice under a single person when they reigned not, neither did they forbear insulting over a dead single person, to whom they would not have given a distasteful word in his life time.

XII. Because they used to condemn others, and boast of their own righteousness, when they knew more wickedness by themselves, than they know by any others.

XIII. Because they have been ungrateful and unjust, as is known by their dealings with *Essex, Waller, Ratcliff*, and many others, the excluded Members, and the whole Army in those times, and lately with the Commissioners of the Seal, the Judges, and civil Officers, and as to Military Officers, with *Fleetwood, Lambert, Disbrough, Berry*, several other Field Officers, and near two hundred other Officers, whom they would reward for their faithful hazardous services done for these Gentlemen with others, by cashiering and exposing them to the rage of a subdued enemy, and this without hearing them, or any cause alledged, but their good pleasure for so doing.

XIV. Be-



XIV. Because several of these Gentlemen have declared themselves publickly in the House as offended with almost all the people of this Commonwealth; asserting that not only the Cavaliers, but the Ministers, Lawyers, Presbyterians, Independants, Anabaptists, and in effect all but themselves and their associates, to be a corrupt interest and unholy.

XV. Because it is impossible for them ever to be reconciled to this Army who have so highly offended them, for which cause they threaten and will certainly labor to execute revenge and destruction upon them, and thereby deliver over all the good people of this Commonwealth into the hands of an enraged enemy, and which is worse, betray our Liberties both as men and Christians.

XVI. Because those Gentlemen if they sit again will probably make themselves a perpetual Parliament or Oligarchy, some of them having publickly declared their resolution for the same.

XVII. Because the Animosities of *Hastings* and his party are so high, that if they return to power, there will be no end of their revenge, nor of those Tyrannical oppressions, whereof the Bishoppick as well as other places gives too much testimony.

XVIII. Because it may be presumed that *Lauder* and his Brigade will take it for no great advantage to them, who have been formerly so much shaken by them, and for so little cause, had did not lately sit down by it.

XIX. Because the return of these Gentlemen to power, would be a ready means to further the return of *Charles Stewart* to the Crown, there being multitudes of disobligered injured persons by these Gentlemen who will much rather bring in *Charles Stewart*, and submit

to his Government, then to the insolent Tyranny of fifty or sixty of their equals, or of an Army.

XX. Because these Gentlemen labor by raising Tumults and Insurrections, by disturbing the public peace, and by raising a new civil War, wherein some of them do now personally appear, rather than they will endure to be out of command and domineering over their brethren.

XXI. Because these Gentlemen cannot make a lawful Parliament, in regard (as divers of themselves in Parliament acknowledged) that the long Parliament was undoubtedly dissolved; if not by the late King's death, yet by the new Elections of the peoples Representatives to serve in Parliament for the same Counties and places, for which these Gentlemen were formerly chosen, and their Commissions determined by the peoples choice of others to serve in their places.

The Remonstrants are not ignorant that the foundations of all Commonwealths have been laid from Military power, and that it will be more honorable for the Army than for any others to advance and obey the civil authority, in order whereunto, and upon the reasons before expressed, the Remonstrants humbly desire this honorable Council,

That those few Gentlemen late Members of the Long Parliament may not be re-assembled, but that a new full Parliament may be chosen, consisting of two Assemblies, the Elections to be by those who have not forfeited this Priviledge, and no other distinction to be but of sober or not sober men.

That particular Forms and regulations be remitted to the new Parliament.

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In the proceeding of the Union  
with untimpered Union, the Union  
you shall all have to say, and  
their lives and fortunes, and  
all the people of the Union  
all, Long Parliament, and  
will have come to the  
of such and such.

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